

§ 206.54

30 CFR Ch. II (7–1–08 Edition)

4,000 bbl	22.0°	33.00/bbl	Purchased in the field.
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2. Because the lessee does not know the costs that the seller of the 8,000 bbl incurred to transport that volume to the refinery, that volume will not be included in the volume-weighted average price calculation. Further assume that the gravity adjustment scale provides for a deduction of \$0.02 per $\frac{1}{10}$

degree API gravity below 34°. Normalized to 23.5° (the gravity of the oil being valued under this section), the prices of each of the volumes that the refiner purchased that are included in the volume-weighted average calculation are as follows:

10,000 bbl	24.5°	\$34.50	(1.0° difference over 23.5° = \$0.20 deducted).
9,000 bbl	23.0°	33.35	(0.5° difference under 23.5° = \$0.10 added).
4,000 bbl	22.0°	33.30	(1.5° difference under 23.5° = \$0.30 added).

3. The volume-weighted average price is $((10,000 \text{ bbl} \times \$34.50/\text{bbl}) + (9,000 \text{ bbl} \times \$33.35/\text{bbl}) + (4,000 \text{ bbl} \times \$33.30/\text{bbl})) / 23,000 \text{ bbl} = \$33.84/\text{bbl}$. That price will be the value of the oil produced from the lease and refined prior to an arm's-length sale, under this section.

(c) If you value oil under this section, MMS will allow a deduction, under §§ 206.56 and 206.57, for the reasonable, actual costs:

(1) That you incur to transport oil that you or your affiliate sell(s), which is included in the weighted-average price calculation, from the lease to the point where the oil is sold; and

(2) That the seller incurs to transport oil that you or your affiliate purchase(s), which is included in the weighted-average cost calculation, from the property where it is produced to the point where you or your affiliate purchase(s) it. You may not deduct any costs of gathering as part of a transportation deduction or allowance.

(d) If paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section result in an unreasonable value for your production as a result of circumstances regarding that production, the MMS Director may establish an alternative valuation method.

(e) You must also comply with § 206.54.

[72 FR 71241, Dec. 17, 2007]

§ 206.54 How do I fulfill the lease provision regarding valuing production on the basis of the major portion of like-quality oil?

(a) For any Indian leases that provide that the Secretary may consider the

highest price paid or offered for a major portion of production (major portion) in determining value for royalty purposes, if data are available to compute a major portion, MMS will, where practicable, compare the value determined in accordance with this section with the major portion. The value to be used in determining the value of production, for royalty purposes, will be the higher of those two values.

(b) For purposes of this paragraph, major portion means the highest price paid or offered at the time of production for the major portion of oil production from the same field. The major portion will be calculated using like-quality oil sold under arm's-length contracts from the same field (or, if necessary to obtain a reasonable sample, from the same area) for each month. All such oil production will be arrayed from highest price to lowest price (at the bottom). The major portion is that price at which 50 percent by volume plus one barrel of oil (starting from the bottom) is sold.

[72 FR 71241, Dec. 17, 2007]

§ 206.55 What are my responsibilities to place production into marketable condition and to market the production?

You must place oil in marketable condition and market the oil for the